Fair; slightly warmer; winds mostly easterly.

VOL. LXII. -NO. 230.

GRACE IS OUT OF POLITICS.

SIGNS THE LEADERSHIP. His Resignation Read Last Night at the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Democracy-He Issues an Address Giving His Reasons, Which,

THAT IS, HE SAYS SO, AND RE-

He Says, Are Ill Health and Business, Ex-Mayor William R. Grace made another last appearance in politics last evening, when he resigned from the leadership of the New York State Democracy, which he organized, and which has come to be known by the more familiar name of the Grace Democracy. The ex-Mayor's resignation was directed to Col, Robert Grier Monroe, acting Chairman of the Executive

Committee, Mr. Grace wrote: "DEAR SIR: I hereby resign the post of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Democracy, to take effect as of even date with this communication. I have to ask that you will lay this resignation before the committee at its meeting to-night, and to ask that it be immediately accepted, so that there may be no delay in choosing my successor. am very truly yours, W. R. GRACE,"

This letter was accompanied by the following address, and both were read at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the headquarters of the organization, 78 East Twenty-third

"Gentlemen: I have forwarded to the acting Chairman of your committee my resignation of the office, which I have held since your organiration, as Chairman of your committee, and have asked him to submit this resignation immediately to you, so that it may be accepted and you may be able to proceed at once to the election of my successor. My health and my business oblige me to separate myself from the activities and worrying details of polities. I do so with the greatest possible regret, and with the deepest feeling of riendship for and interest in many of the leaders of the State Democracy, who are men well worthy of the work they have in hand. I feel the keen regret that a man experiences who is forced to leave his comrades at a critical time, vet I leave your organization under the direction of many able and patriotic leaders. If this action may seem surprising to you, be-

direction of many able and patriotic leaders. If this action may seem surprising to you, because of its apparent suddenness, you will, I think, feel that I have been justified in taking this step in view of the explanation which I have just made to you.

"The State Democracy was organized for the surpose of representing and advancing that public sentiment which had grown restless because of the dangerous tendencies of an organization which was masquerading under the name of Democracy. It is now live years since first these influences were brought or attempted to be brought into combination for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Tammany Hall. That earlier effort was only in part successful. It failed at the polls, but it sowed the seeds which brought forth the splendid harvest of election day in November last. In this work for five years you and others associated with you have labored with fidelity, and with that patience which in the end avails. The actiement and importance of the interest enalled by the Presidential canvass of 1802 for a time held our local efforts in abeyance, but as soon as possible after that issue was determined we began snew the work which had for its object the redemption of this city, and with that ipurpose the State Democracy was created. "It is a matter of gratification to me, and I have no doubt a pride to you, that in these local issues you have never failed to be true to those principles which you believe represent the real spirit of American Democracy. You have never failed to proclaim your allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1802, and no one has ever accused you or this organization of being faithless to the Democracy, because you were faithless to the Democracy of your allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1802, and no one has ever accused you or this organization of being faithless to the Democracy of your allegiance to the Chicago platf

principle.
"I believe most thoroughly in political organization for the betterment of local as well as release most thoroughly in political organization for the betterment of local as well as State and national government. I know that the fad of the day is the government of cities by non-partisan bodies of citizens, getting together from time to time for such purpose. But in my opinion the efforts in this direction will fail, and partisan politics, elevated by true patriotism, self-sacrince, and relentless, persistent activity against evil influences, must be accepted as the only road to permanent success. In announcing my withdrawal from active political association, I feel that I have a right to urge you still to maintain that relation to true Democracy which has always been your consistent course.

"A year ago it seemed to you and me that in no way could we assert our Democracy better than by organizing so that we might secure the overthrow of fails e Democracy in New York city, and by professing a willingness to Join with any who were striving in most faith for

city, and by professing a willingness to join with any who were striving in good faith for that same end. The best partisanship for either party is that which secures the best government, and we felt that there might be a common purpose for good government, which actuated the citizens of New York, in the emergency then existing, to unity of action, whatever their pointical relations might be. Therefore it was deemed wise that we should, while maintaines stead fastly our devotion to the pringeny then existing to unity of action, whatever their political relations might be. Therefore it was deemed wise that we should, while
maintaining steadfastly our devotion to the principies of Democracy, join hands with those who
were ready to make common cause for the overthrow of repugnant and abhorrent influences.
Our position was not misunderstood. With
honorable men we have been esteemed all the
better Democrats because of that purpose. The
campaign was carried on with difficulties inevitable, and yet with far less irritation and
with the inecting of fewer obstacles than
we had expected. We were successful. We
supported men for public office who
were in no other way pledged than
by the single pramise that they would
maintain the impulses of the canyass, if elected,
and make the better public sentiment, and nothing cise, their master in their attempt to adminlister the government of New York City in that
spirit of faithfulness, true economy, and integsker the government of New York City in that short of faithfulness, true economy, and integrity which were the impulses which gave us the viciny. As partisans, such an administration as that would best serve the party of which any of these condidates was a member. As citizens, it was the only service possible in that emergency, when the perit of this great metropolis was terred in mind.

of these candidates was a member. As citizens, it was the only service possible in that emergency, when the peril of this great metropolis was borned in mind.

It is how four months since the new administration began its work. You have been called upon to assume through representatives some share of the responsibility of this new administration, and you can safely challenge any one to gamsay the capacity and fitness, by personal character and experience, of your representatives for the responsibilities laid upon them. It should be a matter of very proper pride for you, as it is for me, that your organization has never recommended any one for official responsibility who has not the personal character, capacity, and training which are the requirements for successful administration. Up to this time, as you know, I have given of my own time and energies that the purpose for which you were organized might be gained. I have uone it without other hope of reward than that which the gratification of my civic pride, of my distributed the gratification of my civic pride, of my distributed the gratification of my civic pride, of my distributed the gratification of my civic pride, of my distributed to soe New York not only the commercial and financial metropolis of this country, but also its model community in its local administration, would give me. I have done it to the neglect of private responsibilities, which in justice to others, who in some measure rely upon me, I ought no longer to neglect. Every citizen should be willing to give of his time and ability such reasonable part as the community may demand of him. I feel that for the past litteen years, and especially for the past three, I have done so much as that, and that I have carned the right now to ask to be relieved of some of lisse burdens. As a private citizen I shall be every ready to routefulte, in my relation as a private citizen which mayor Strong may continue to make to redeem the pledges which he represented in the election of last fall, I shall be every

ast.
John Hayes of the Twentieth district spoke
sliegistically of the ex-Mayor as a leader and
suggested that it would be well to try and get
him to reconsider his determination to get out
of the order of the district of the second of the s

solved. That the Executive Committee of the State earney has heard with profound regret the con-cations when have prompted our Chairman to at his resignation, and

his resignation, and
of. That to assurances of our deepest regard
ditude for his services in the past, we add the
at returning leafth may justify is in expectin rely upon his leadership.
Of That a committee of five be appointed by
ir to convey to Mr. Grace our expression as
it forth, and to recommend to a special meettier to make the committee and action as it may deem
by and proper. John Keiley of the Twenty-eighth district, who took the ex-Mayor seriously, made a speech,

in which he said that Mr. Grace's retirement would be a terrible blow to the organization. This brought Roger Foster of the Twenty-first to his feet, with a suggestion that the organization had nothing to fear in Mr. Grace's retirement when it had so many other good lenders. The declaration of Mr. Grace that he is in favor of partisanship in municipal politics will be cited by up-country Republicans as confirming their contention that Mayor Strong's appointment of Grace Democrats was a bad thing for the Republican party.

Chairman Monroe named as the committee to wait on Mr. Grace, John Haves, John De Witt Warner, Roger Foster, George Karsch, and John Murphy.

MR. FAURE'S DILEMMA.

Is He Really a Commissioner of Charities

and Correction f There is some doubt whether Mr. John P. Faure, Secretary to the Committee of Seventy, who was appointed to the place on Monday, is really a Commissioner of Charities and Correc-In fact, there is a belief in some minds that Mr. Faure does not hold any public office, because of the very fact that he accepted the appointment as Commissioner of Charities and 'orrection. This sceming paradox is explained by section 55 of the Consolidation act, which is New York city's charter. Section 55 reads as follows:

Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold, or retain any other civil office of honor, trust, or emolument under the Government of the United States (except commissioners for the taking of oall, or register of any court) or of the State (except the office of notary public or Commissioner of Deeds or officer of the National Guardi, or who shall hold or accept any other office connected with the Govern-ment of the city of New York, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated every office held by him under the city Government. No person shall hold two city or county offices, except as expressly provided in this act; nor shall any officer under the city Government hold or retain an office under the county Government, except when he holds such office ex-officio, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such ex-officio office.

When Mr. Faure took the oath of office as Commissioner of Charities and Correction last Monday he was a trustee of common schools for the Ninth ward, serving the first year of a fiveyear term. He had not resigned from that place yesterday, according to Secretary Arthur Mc-Mullen of the Board of Education, and is supposed to be still a school trustee, unless he has committed official hari-karl by accepting another place. It is believed that the courts will not hesitate to decide that a school trustee, who has the power to make contracts for repairs and supplies and to employ school teachers, is a place of honor and trust within the meaning of the statute cited, and there can be no manner of doubt that the commissionership which Mr. Faure holds is a city office which it would seem he must lose, even if he does not forfelt his right to the other. There may be some doubt as to whether a school trustee is a municipal or State officer, but in any event it seems to come within the enumeration of places in section 55 of the Consolidation act.

It is doubtful if Mr. Faure will be able to draw salary as a Commissioner of Charities and Correction unless Mayor Strong shall reappoint him after he has resigned as a school trustee. Mr. Faure resigned as Secretary of the Committee of Seventy yesterday.

GOV. MORTON'S HARMONY DINNER. Three Republican Senators Were Absent,

and It Was Not Successful. ALBANY, April 17 .- Gov. Mortou's harmony dinner party to-night was graced by all of the Senators except Childs, Reynolds, and Robert-son. These Senators thought they had no business there, and Senator Childs took his wife to hear Ysave fiddle. Some of the other Senators only stayed half an hour or so, as there was a counter attraction in the shape of a beefsteak party. The Governor's intention was to have the gathering sort of take the place of the cauthe gathering sort of take the place of the cau-cus it seems impossible to get. The plan did not work very well. No change in the situation is likely to result. The Senate cannot do anything more than has been ac-complished with the police bills. When the amended Reorganization bill reaches the As-sembly the appeal amendment will be stricken out. The necessary result of conference com-mittees does not promise to effect anything in the direction of getting the restored and re-vamped measure into the hands of the waiting Governor. The other New York; bills seem to be as far from moving as ever.

as far from moving as ever.

The majority Senators were busy all day discussing their invitation to dinner at the Executive mansion to-night. The Governor is about to try to get them together. He will get them together around his table, was the comment of a friend and counseller of many Senators yeaterday. But nothing could induce this same gentleman to express an opinion as to whether the Governor could get the Senators together in agreement. He proved to be wrong even in his guarded statement that they would be together at table. Senator Childs refused to go, More than the says he is going to fight the Governor and everybody else the rest of this session. The Governor has told him that he cannot sign the Jamaica Normal School Appropriation bill, and the Senator will not go back to Long Island without that bill or a string of some kind of scaips to take its place as a trophy. The district is very much interested in it. The scheme has been the object of work and solicitude by the people for nine years. They pay a big proportion of the State school taxes. They want a normal school. If Senator Childs sticks to the feeling of resentment he expressed on account of his constituents to day, Leader O'Conwant a normal school. It senator Chinos stocks to the feeding of resentment he expressed on ac-count of his constituents to-day, Leader O'Con-nor may soon have to look around for another vote somewhere to make up the seventeen that he needs so often. His margin is so small that the Long Island Senator will be missed even vote somewhere to make up the s he needs so often. His margin is the Long Island Senator will be more than the Brooklyn one was.

WILL WRITE TO BROOKFIELD.

Commissioner Faure Mistakes His Author-ity as to Jefferson Market.

John P. Faure, one of Mayor Strong's new Commissioners of Charities and Correction, inspected Jefferson Market Police Court and prison yesterday under the impression that their wellbeing was his concern. He found fault with the severe system, and told Janitor Campbell that he would have its defects reme-

died.
"That's very good of you, sir," answered (ampbell. "Heretofore we have had to depend on the Department of Public Works to look out for those things."
"Ah, yes, of course, I shall write to my friend Brookfield and tell him what I think health be done." should be done."
Then the new Strong Commissioner hastly departed.

MASSEY MEN DROP OUT.

Another Break in the Delaware Scante

Dover, Del., April 17. - Another break in the Senatorship contest occurred to-day, but the Addicks men remained firm and there was no election. The Massey men, with the exception of Speaker McMullen, went to James Penneof Speaker McMullen, went to James Penne-will. The Speaker returned to Higgins. Two ballots were taken, each resulting: Hig-gins (Rep.), 9; Addicks (Rep.), 5; Pennewill (Rep.), 3; Hidgely (Dem.), 9; Bayard (Dem.), 1; absent, 2.

RUSSELL SAGE'S ILLNESS

It's Only the Shingles and the Financies May Be Out To-day.

Russell Sage has not been at his office for the past couple of days, and an alarmist rumor was circulated yesterday in Wall street that he was very ill. Mrs. Sage said last evening that Mr. Sage was not seriously ill; that in fact he was hardly sick at all, but had been somewhat indis-posed for several days because of an attack of shingles. She said it was due to an impoverish-ment of the blood, which she believes was con-sequent upon Mr. Sage's confinement in the close court room during the long trial of the Laidlaw suit last summer. He was unable to drive during that time and could not get the fresh air that a man of his habits of application requires.

Mr. Sage was not feeling well at the end of Mr. Sage was not feeling well at the end of last week, and did not intend to go to his office on Saturday; but he did go with Mrs. Sage to a funeral on that day, and after that the inflammation was noticed. On Monday, however, Mr. Sage went down town, as the doctor told him he might if he felt like it, but he has not been out since. He has been up, however, and attending to more or less business, and the doctor said yesterday that he could go out to-day with safety if he wanted to. Mr. Sage was much better yesterday and had a good appetite, and his physician announced that he would not call again.

FOR A GREATER NEW YORK

THE SENATE CITIES COMMITTEE WON OVER BY THE PLATT MEN.

A New Bill to Be Reported, Which Eliminates the Old Commission and Gives Power to the Governor to Appoint a Ma-Jority of the Members-It Provides that the Communities Affected "Shall Be." Instead of "Are Hereby," Consolldated - A Rumor that the Bill Will Be Amended with a View of Restricting Mayor Strong's Term of Office.

ALBANY, April 17,-Senator William H. Revnolds of Brooklyn, who has of late been conspic-uous for his rebellious conduct toward the Republican machine, had both the "cold shoulder" and the "marble heart" turned toward him this afternoon. He is a member of the Cities Committee of the Senate, wherein both the Greater New York bills have rested alnce their introduction by himself and Senator Lexow early in the session. This afternoon he discovered that all his associates on the committee, a of whom had pledged them majority selves to help him with his bill, which is the Greater New York bill favored by both Mayors Strong and Schleren, had been wor over by the Platt combine, and agreed to report a new plan for Greater New York, which would not only upset all his calculations, but also disregard the wishes of the two Republican reform Mayors. Senator Reynolds ascertained these facts outside the Capitol, and at once hastened to interview his colleagues on the Cities Committee. He found them listening to arguments for a Greater Troy, and they promptly confirmed the report he had heard. They youch-afed no explanation touching their neglect to consult him, but politely invited him to stay to the executive session, at which they proposed to order the report of the bill. Senator Reynolds as politely declined the invitation, merely saying: "No, gentlemen, you have stacked the cards

against me, and it would be useless for me to remain longer in the game." The new Greater New York scheme will embrace the report of the Lexow bill, amended so as to eliminate the old Commission and call for a Commission of tifteen, of which the Governor shall appoint nine, and the other six will be the President of the old Commission, the Attorney-General, and State Engineer, and the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City. This Commission is to draft a charter for the consolidated territories. The bill also provides that the territory to be included in the Greater New York "shall be" consolidated, instead of "is hereby" consolidated.

At the executive session of the committee tonight it was voted to report the bill as agreed upon. It was rumored that the bill might be further amended so as to provide for the immediate carrying out of the Greater New York plan, with a view of restricting Mayor Strong's term of office.

The following is the full text of the bill as agreed upon by the committee:

THE NEW GREATER NEW YORK BULL.

agreed upon by the committee:

THE NEW GREATER NEW YORK BILL.

SECTION 1. The municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations known as the city of Brooklyn and the town of Flatlands, in the county of Kings; the city of Long Island City, the town of Newtown, the towns and villages of Flushing and Jamaica, the villages of Far Rockaway, Richmond Hill, Whitestone, and Morris Park, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the county of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean: the town of West Chester, the village of Williamsbridge, and that part of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, in the county of Westchester, which lies southerly of a straight line drawn from a point where the northerly line of the city of New York meets the centre line of the Bronx River; and the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Southfield, Northfield, and Westfield, and the villages of Edgewater, New Brighton, Port Richmond, and Tottenville, in the county of Richmond, shall be consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Navor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York.

SEC 2: For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in section I of this act enumerated shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies, politic and experised by the respective bodies, politic and corporate, to which they are now intrusted, until and except so far as Loreafter changed by authority of law; and for such purposes, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies, politic and corporate, shall continue to exist and to passess the same rights, properties, privileges, and fran-

bodies, politic and corporate, to which they are now intrusted, until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law; and for such purposes, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies, politic and corporate, shall continue to exist and to possess the same rights, properties, provides, and to possess the same rights, properties, provides, and corporate, shall continue to exist and to possess the same rights, properties, provides, and closures the same liabilities, and the various officers thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore.

Sig. 3. The President of the Greater New York Commission, the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney-General, and nine persons to be appointed by the Governor, shall constitute a commission to prepare for the government of the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, as by this act enlarged, a charter and such other tills as will, upon their conciment into laws, provide, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation, and commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoina witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies, politic or corporate, aforesaid, administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies, politic and corporate, its agents and servants, its hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the and Commission or under its control. The said Commission shall proseed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature its progress therein and its recommendations, and s

to be raised by each of said cities for the expenses incurred by the said Commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, upon vouchers certified by the said Commission, or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the Comptroller making such payment.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempling or intending to affect in any way the Government, rights, powers, dutles, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution, or to obliterate any county lines.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL PASSED. The Scunte Substitutes the Hamilton Bit

for the McMahon Bill, ALBANY, April 17, - The \$5,000,000 Rapid Transit bill was passed in the Senate yesterday. It was the Hamilton bill, which was substituted for the McMahon bill some ten days ago, when it came over as a message from the Assembly. It contained the amendments put in at the request of the Corporation Counsel, giving that official charge of all of the legal business of the Commission. Mr. Boardman, who has acted as the Commissioners' counsel, stood at Senator McMahon's elbow when he called the bill up, No one clse was paying any attention, and the bill wentthrough with the announcement from the desk that twenty-eight votes were recorded in favor of it.

Ask for German Laundry Soap.

GOFF GIVES UP HIS GRAB.

Made To-day-Goff Will Have Eleven It is probable that there will be a complete

reorganization of the attendants and system of the Court of General Sessions to-day. A meet ing of the Judges of that court has been called for 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and it is expected that Recorder Goff will be present. The Judges have decided, it is said, to settle all differences in regard to the matter of appointments and system, and everything in this re spect will be arranged satisfactorily.

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General Sessions Appointments May B

The failure of the Goff grab bill will force the new Recorder to be content with the share of patronage which the other Judges concede is due him. The appointment of Thomas Allison to succeed the late Judge Martine ended all the Recorder's efforts to pass the grab bill.

The Recorder will have cleven appointments. which include court attendants, a stenographer, and clerk. The other Judges will have ten each It is believed that Judges Cowing and Fitzgerald will not make any changes in their appointments, so that twenty-five men in all may be affected. After the appointments have been made resolutions will be passed requiring the court officers to wear uniforms.

THE INCOME TAX DISCREDITED.

Treasury Officials Surprised at the Meagre Returns - It May Produce Only \$10,000,000,

WASHINGTON, April 17. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller and officials of the Freasury Department generally are surprised and disappointed at the meagre income tax returns reported by the various Internal Revenue Collectors throughout the country. After the Supreme Court decision was rendered the estimates of the probable amount of revenue to be received from the tax were reduced about onehalf, but the returns so far received indicate that it will be necessary to make a still greater reduction. Some of the less enthusiastic statisticians of the Treasury Department now admit that the amount of revenue to he received may fall as low as ten million dollars instead of the thirty million and more estimated by Secretary Carlisle. The returns from New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and other large cities are especially discouraging, and indicate that a large proportion of the corporations and individuals liable to the tax have falled to make returns. It will be impossible to make a trustworthy calculation as to the number of returns made or the amount of assessable incomes until the full reports have been received by mail from the Collectors in the various States.

There is reason for the belief that the returns in many of the principal districts show that a large number of persons with taxable incomes have failed to make the requisite returns to the collectors. The proportion of these to the whole number liable to the tax is by some placed as high as ten per cent. This state of things is something of a surprise to the officials, although it was expected that the division of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the tax as a whole would have the effect of discrediting it with a large number of taxpayers, who would take the risk of paying a 50 per cent, penalty rather than make their returns. This assumption has proved to be correct, and the result must necessarily be an assessment of the penalty in a large number of cases, as the officials, no doubt, will strictly enforce the act eo long as it remains the law of the land.

It is said at the Treasury Department that as soon as the facts are known steps will be taken to erforce the penalty provisions of the law against all delinquents. They say fain the tax-payers who are disposed to contest the law can take their choice of two courses: They can pay the tax under protest and bring suit for its recovery, or they can refuse to pay and contest the proceedings of the revenue officers to collect

No new estimates have been made as to the amount that will be received in view of the decision of the court exempting rents and the interest on State, county, and municipal bonds, but it is now generally believed in the Treasury Department that the decision has cut off at least one-half of the tax, even if the parts of the law not declared unconstitutional can be enforced. No definite figures will be made on this point until all of the returns have been received and

tabulated. til after July 1 next, the amount of it will be known approximately as soon as the returns so far submitted have been examined. The work of tabulating there returns, looking up delinquents, and preparing assessments upon all known taxable incomes will keep the entire internal revenue force extremely busy from now on, and especially so about July 1, when the tax collections will begin.

A SMASH-UP AND A RUNAWAY. Charles Wemple Injured in a Collision in

Seventh Avenue. William Stoddard of 600 Greenwich street and Charles Wemple of Fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue were speeding horses down Seventh avenue, near 150th street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 147th street they met a coach bound north.

Stoddard, in trying to avoid the coach, ran into Wemple's carriage. The wheels of the two vehicles locked and both men were thrown to the road. Wemple's horse broke loose, sprang upon the west sidewalk, and tore down the street. There were a number of women with children on the walk, and they scurried in great alarm into the road.

Mounted Policemen Gannon and Leahy soon

Mounted Policemen Gannon and Leahy soon got after the runaway. At 144th street a two-sented carriage filled with women narrowly escaped being run down. Leahy caught the horse at 143d street and cheeked him so that Gannon was also able to get hold. They stopped him at 142d street.
Stoddard had clung to his horse's reins when he was thrown from his wagon and he was dragged for a block. Then he managed to stop his horse.

his horse.

Wemple was picked up unconscious. He was badly bruised and cut. He had struck a wheel at the time of the collision. He was taken to a drug store and then home.

skull might be fractured.

SCRAP AT THE BROWER HOUSE. James Ennis Knocked Down the Basement

Steps by Actor James Smith. While James Ennis, a man about town, was standing in front of the Brower House at Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, last evening, James Smith, an actor, came along and knocked him down some steps leading to the hotel basement. Ennis's cries attracted a policeman, who arrested Smith. The actor was locked up in the Thirtieth street station. He would not tell why he struck Ennis.

Smith is the man who, about three years ago, heard that a policeman of the West Thirtieth street police station had said something about him. He went to the station house and told the Sergeant he would lick that policeman if he caught him.

him. He would lick that policeman if he caught him.

The policeman, who was in the station house at the time, told Smith that he couldn't lick him in his paimiest days. To prove this he invited Smith in the back room of the station and put on the boxing gloves with him. Smith came out of the encounter a wiser man.

Brought a Sample Breakfast to the Mayor. John J. Mullin, a homeless man who was recently an inmate of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, called on the Mayor yesterday with something new to reform. He had with him a sample of the kind of breakfast that he says is served to the patients at the hospital. His first exhibit consisted of a small bettle of alleged coffee. This decoction he invited Col. strong to sample, but the Mayor could only be induced to smiff it cautiously. Mollin then produced a can of mush and two pieces of extremely durable bread. The Mayor took one of the pieces of bread, and after a struggle succeeded in breaking it with his fingers.

"Pretty hard?" said Mullin, with a smile.

"I should say so," remarked the Mayor.

Col. Strong had the entire collection sent to the Health Board for analysis and investigation. His first exhibit consisted of a small bottle of al-

JUST SHAVED THE FLYER.

NEWARK FIREMEN NARROWLY ES-CAPE DEATH AT A CROSSING.

Drivers White and McKain of Truck 1 and Engine 10 Avoid a Collision with a Pennsylvania Express Only by Marvellous Management and Rare Presence of Mind

Two drivers of the Fire Department raced their horses down Chestnut street, Newark, yesterday, just after noon. In response to an alarm they had turned out at the same moment. and when Driver George White, on Truck 1, swung into Chestnut street, Engine 10, with Stephen McKain on the driver's seat, was thundering along just shead. Both men gave their horses free rein and urged them forward. There were three horses on the heavy extension truck. Engine 10's horses were handicapped in the matter of weight, and presently the truck began to creep up. White pulled to the left as his horses came abreast of the engine, and then the two machines swept along side by side, the

truck creeping up foot by foot. White, on his driver's seat, had just come up even with the heads of the engine horses, when a little in front, a man ran into the road waving his hat and gesticulating wildly, evidently mo tioning for the drivers to pull up.

Both men saw him at the same moment Above the rattle of the engine and truck they could hear the man shouting, but could not distinguish what he said. Newark firemen on their way to duty are not in the habit of stopping to investigate the actions of citizens who per form strange antics on the public highway. The idea suggested itself to White that perhaps the man's gestures had something to do with the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing half a hundred yards ahead, but a glance showed nim that the gates were up, and assured him that all was safe in that quarter. The gesticulator of the roadway, as he ran to avoid the plunging horses, let out one final yell, from which the drivers made out the single word "stop," but nothing else. Neither attempted to slacken speed, but both leaned forward and took & firmer hold on the reins. Probably that saved their lives. The shrick of a locometive whistle from up

the track told them all they needed to know, and the next instant the Pennsylvania flyer. which does lifty miles an hour from New York to Philadelphia, without stopping at Newark, shot into view. No power on earth could stop the horses short of the track, and White and McKain saw at a glance that they would meet the train at the crossing. It flashed across White's mind as he saw in a sort of blur the face of the engineer peering out and the arm of the engineer gesticulating frantically from the cab window, that in three or four seconds his truck would be in fragments and the horses and himself dead, with the other men, under the wreck. McKain couldn't pull up, either. White saw that, and knew he would be killed, too, and then he said afterward that it seemed as if it took him a long time to think it out quite slowly, but it must have taken only the fraction of a second-he mapped out a plan that gave them all a chance. It wasn't much of a chance, for it depended upor their ability to swing their horses around in the space left by a single track between them and the rushing train. The flyer was on the second track.

"Pull to your right," White yelled to McKain, motioning with his arm. Then he turned his head for an instant and saw the man at the steering wheel of the truck that controls the back wheels, his body braced and his hands firm on the wheel, ready for the perilous turn. The tiller-man's face was white, but he nodded to the driver, and the next instant White had thrown all his power into the pull on the left rein. He could see from the corner of his eye the engine horses swerving off to the right, and then he felt the ponderous truck swing and strain as the horses turned sharp to the left, and the tiller man, by a tremendous effort, threw the rear wheels around upon the track. Between the up track and the down track runs a low wooden platform. The inside wheels of the truck scraped it as the horses plunged on, and it seemed impossible that the train should clear them on the other side. There was a rush of air and sound and a thunder of blackness that was past and gone before the terrified, rearing horses had finally come to a halt. White got to the ground in

some way, feeling dazed and sick. "Did they get No. 10?" he asked. The engine was safe. McKaln had accomplished a feat of horsemanship hardly less wonderful than White's. At the instant that the truck swung to the left he pulled his horses sharply around to the right on the track, between a fence and the track on which the flyer was coming. Frantic with the fear of the oncoming train, with the roar of its approach and the shricks of its whistle, the horses went dashing on, and all the driver's strength and skill were taxed to keep them in the fearfully narrow way. It was art over in a moment. The train had passed and the engine was untouched. Still the horses dashed on, and the wondering passengers at the open car windows saw a steaming fire engine jolting along in apparent pursuit of them down the track. A hundred yards had been traverse before McKain gained control of the animals Then he hastened back, expecting to find the truck smashed and his fellow fireman killed, When he met White there were mutual congratulations on the narrowest escape either of

them ever had. Then Engine 10 and Truck 1 went on to answer the alarm. It was only a bonfire which had spread beyond the control of the small boys who lighted it. Chief Klersted of the Fire Department will demand an investigation of the gateman at the crossing to find out why the gates were not lowered. Had they been down. as they should have been, the drivers would have been warned of their danger in time to have stopped short of the track.

TOO LOFTY FOR THE BRIDGE. The British Ship St. Minen, Flying Light

Carries Away Her Royal Masts, The British ship St. Minen started in tow vesterday morning from the foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, for a Williamsburgh pier, to take on cargo. The tide was low, but not normally so, because of the spring freshets. The St. Minen's skipper thought the trucks of his fore and main royals would clear the bridge, so he did not house the masts. They didn't clear, however, and were carried away. The ship put

Several months ago a big ship with lofty spars. which loaded above the bridge, was ordered to come to New York by way of the Sound to save her mizzen mast, a single piece of cylindrical steel.

might have cleared the bridge if she had been

back to Van Brunt street for repairs.

CAPT. HADLEY ROBBED.

The Skipper of the Steamship France Sand-bagged by Footpads.

Capt. A. D. Hadley of the steamship France, which sailed yesterday, was assaulted by three unknown men on Tuesday night at the foot of West Houston street and robbed of his gold watch and chain and \$25.

Capt. Hadley said yesterday that he was in the habit of going out on the bulkhead to smoke on pleasant evenings. About 7:30 P. M. on Tuesday while standing, on the bulkhead he was attacked by three men, one of whom struck him assailants then robbed him. He remained un-conscious for half an hour, and on recovering went to the police station in Macdougal street and reported the case. Although he was badly bruised on the head and face, Capt. Hadley sailed. with a sandbag rendering him senseless. His

TO COMMAND HAWAIL'S ARMY. R. H. McLeau, Formerly of the Marine Corps. Hun Accepted the Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 17.- It is announced that R. H. McLean of this city has been selected to command the Hawalian army, with the rank and pay of a Colonel in the United States army. and that he has accepted the duty. Mr. McLean graduated number three in his class at the Naval Academy in 1872, and after twenty years in the United States Naval Marine Corps he resigned to go into business with his brother in Paris. While in the service he enjoyed the highest reputation as an officer, and, on account of his exceptional military knowledge, was selected as Adjutant-General of the naval brigade of 2,000 men at Gen. Grant's funeral in 1885. He was military instructor at Ogontz College, near Philadelphia, last year, but has recently been associated with Lieut. Beehler in developing the solarometer, which is taking the place of compass and sextant on naval vessels.

Mr. McLean has just returned from a voyage on which he navigated the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from New York to Genoa and return by frequent solar and stellar observations. He will sail for his new post at Honolulu on May 2.

A FINE FLEET AT KIEL.

Sermany to See the New York, the Columbla, and Others of Our New Yessels.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-The United States are be represented at the Kiel celebration on June 19 by the finest American fleet that has visited European waters since the civil war. The fleet will consist of the armored cruiser New York as flagship, the triple screw flyer Columbia, which will be detached for this purpose from Admiral Meade's fleet when it arrives at Key West next month; the San Francisco, and the Marblehead, now in the Levant for the protection of American interests. Admiral Kirkland, now in charge of the European station, will command the squadron. The fleet will undoubtedly impress European nations with the remarkable progress accomplished in rebuilding the American navy. The New York has no superior for offensive and defensive purposes, combined with speed, among the fleets of any nation, and the Columbia excels all vessels, except her sister ship, the Minneapolis, in speed and staying power. The Minneapolis will be fitted up at Norfolk as the flagship of Admiral Mendeduring the absence of the New York in Europe, which is expected to be but temporary.

SHIPS TO COME UP AT NIGHT. The Details of the Pinn Finally Settled and May Be Announced To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-Collector Kilbreth of New York was at the Treasury Department to-day in response to a telegraphic summons, for the purpose of discussing with Assistant Secretary Hamlin the details of the order permitting ocean vessels arriving at New York after sundown to come to their docks without waiting over night at Quarantine. The department has always been ready to grant this provision, but managers of some of the lines have hesitated to avail themselves of it, owing to the probable increased cost and additional danger of collision or other accident. Assistant Secretary Hamlin said late this afternoon that all questions relating to the landing of passengers and baggage at New York after sundown had been satisfactorily settled, and that the plan would probably be announced to-morrow. Additional inspectors have been allowed, which was the principal question at issue,

DOES THE EARTH WARRLE?

The Theory Propounded in a Paper Refore the Academy of Sciences. WASHINGTON, April 17.-The most interesting paper, from a popular standpoint, read at to-day's session of the National Academy of Sciences, was that of Mr. R. S. Woodward, who endeavored to show that the earth, while travelling through its orbit, wabbled. Mr. Woodward is not a member of the association, but was permitted to read his paper by virtue of an introduction by Mr. S. C. Chandler. The title of the paper was "Mechanical Interpretation of the Variations of Latitude." The conclusion reached by Mr. Woodward was vigorously combated by the members of the society, who insisted that the earth travelled through a fixed or "wabble."

NEW LAKE IN ITALY.

A Tract of Land Subsides About 27 Feet

and Water Spouts from the Earth, ROME, April 17 .- A large area of land near Leprignano, in the Rome district, has subsided about nine yards. Loud rumblings were heard and water spouted from the earth at the centre of the sunken surface. The flow was so heavy that this afternoon it had made a lake covering

fifteen acres, The water smells of sulphur, and sulphurous gas frequently bubbles to the surface. All the old springs in the neighborhood are impregnated with sulphur, and the new springs which have gushed from the earth since the disturbances are hot and sulphurous. Government engineers and geologists will go to Leprignano to examine the phenomena.

MENDES WOUNDED IN A DUEL. He Challenged a Man Who Called Him Oscar Wilde's Friend.

PARIS April 17.-In an article in the Flouro Jules Huret recently spoke of Catulle Mendes, the poet and playwright, as Oscar Wilde's intimate friend. Mendes at once demanded satisfaction for the insinuation which he found in this term. The duel was fought with swords today in the St. Germain forest. Mendes was wounded in the forearm.

VELOCITY OF SATURN'S RINGS. Computation of the Speed of the Satellites

PITTSBURGH, April 17,-Prof. Keeler has completed the computation of the velocity at which the various parts of Saturn's rings travel. The theory that the satellites in the inner edge travel faster than those on the outer edge is confirmed, the demonstration proving that the velocity increases gradually, in accordance with Kepler's third law.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN AUSTRIA. Fresh Shocks Do Additional Damage the Town of Laibuch.

VIENNA, April 17. Shocks of earthquake were again felt in Laibach last night, doing additional damage to the town and greatly increasing the existing panic. Most of the people who remained in the town after the previous shocks are now fleeing to the open country, leaving the place almost deserted. Food is very scarce and great distress prevails.

Earthquake Shock in Vermont. BUBLINGTON, Vt., April 17. There was a light shock of earthquake felt in this city at about 11:39 o'clock to-day. The d'sturbance was of several seconds' duration. Northermo, Vt., April 17. A slight shock of earthquake was feit at 11:30 this morning. Bricks fell from several chimneys.

Pastor Cleveland's Trouble with His Flock WATERTOWN, N. V., April 17.—The differences between the Rev. William N. Cieveland. brother of the President, and a portion of the Presbyterian church at Chaumont, of which he two clergymen and one layman by the Presby-

is pastor, have been submitted to a committee of two clerrymen and one layman by the Pressy-tery of St. Lawrenca, which is now in session at Adams. The parties in the church who are op-posed to the continuance of Mr. Cleveland as their pastor insit that it is not because of his private political belief, as has been charged, but it is hinted by some that he has forced his views on the attention of the people to whom they were objectionable, at times when they could not with propriety combat them.

ROBERT CENTER KILLED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUN OVER IN THE BOULEVARD WHILE RIDING A BICYCLE. .

Hurled from Bis Machine by the Shaft of a Coal Cast, and Then Crushed Reneath the Wheels-Sald to Have Been the First Man to Bring a Blere e to This Country

-A Conspicuous Yachtsman and Clubman Through the bad driving of Frederick Winkel, a coal peddler, of 536 West Forty-seventh street, Robert Center of 126 East Thirty-fourth street was mortally injured while bicycle riding

about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Center started out from his home for a bicycle ride about 3 o'clock. He rode up town through the Park, and in returning speeded nlong the western side of the Boulevard. Ab Seventy-second street, directly opposite the Colonial Club, he overtook a down-town Houlevard car and set out to pass it. Almost at the same time that Mr. Center turned his wheel to the right to pass the car. Winkel, who was driving north on the car tracks, turned to the left to allow the car to pass.

Mr. Center was riding rapidly, with his body bent over the handle bar of his machine, and did not see the coal wagon until it was too late to avoid the collision. The car hid the wheel from Winkel's view and, before he could stop his horse, the left shaft struck the bicyclist in the throat, knocking him off the wheel. Before the wagon could be stopped, both the front and rear wheels passed over Mr. Center's head and chest. The bicyclist did not move after he had been knocked from his wheel.

At the time of the collision, J. N. Punderford. President of the Colonial Club, and C. H. Wile liamson and Walter Gear, two members of the club, were looking out of the library win-It was the work of a moment for them to run to the injured man's assistance. He was unconscious when they reached him, ! Lifting him up, they carried him to the grass plot in the middle of the Boulevard. A bicycle rider, who explained that he was a physician, dismounted on seeing the accident and endeavored to restore the injured man to consciousness. His efforts were unavailing.
Mr. Punderford knew Mr. Center by sight, but

so badly was his face crushed that Punderford was unable to recognize him. Looking at the bicycle, he saw a silver plate on the handle bar bearing this inscription: "Robert Center, 126 East Thirty-fourth

This revealed the injured man's identity. A passing cab was called and he was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. An examination disclosed that the thorax and chest had been crushed and that there was a compound fracture at the base of the skull.

The hospital physicians saw that there was no hope of saving the patient's life, so Mr. Punderford sent a note to the address found upon the bicycle. Winkel was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth street station.

The note which Mr. Punderford sent to Mr. 'enter's residence brought to the hospital the injured man's sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Center of 34 East Twenty-first street; Oliver H. Cromwell, who lives at the Hotel Clarendon, Mr. Center's most intimate friend, and another friend, John H. Wainwright of 22 West Fortysixth street. There was nothing that friends or relatives could do for the injured man, and he died at 8:55 o'clock without regaining con-

Robert Center was born in this, city fifty-five years ago. His father was Edward H. Center, a wealthy cotton merchant of New York and Mobile, and his mother was Miss Virginia Withers, a sister of the late David Dunham Withers, the founder of Monmouth Park and the owner of the famous Brookdale stud. Mr. Center had one brother, the late Henry Center, and a sister living abroad, whose first husband was Emile Justh. His mother, now Mrs. E. Mary Ludlow, is at Santa Barbara, Cal., where she has been spending the winter. She, his sisterin-law, Mrs. Henry Centre, and her two sons, H. Livingston Centre and Edward Centre, are the dead man's nearest relatives. Mr. Centre was a cousin of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

When a lad Mr. Center went abroad and was ducated in Geneva, Switzerland. On the death of his father he inherited a fortune. He lived on the income. He resided in Paris and Berlin for a number of years, and spoke French and German almost as fluently as dedid English.

There was no sport in which he was not interested, but he was fondest of yachting and bicycling. It is said that he was the first man to ride a bicycle in the United States, having years ago brought a wheel made by Michau of Paris to this country. While he was a great lover of cycling, it was as a yachtsman that he was best known. He was an ex-Commodore of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club and a Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He was recognized as the best authority, either professional or amateur, in this country on sails and rigging, and his opinion on these matters was frequently asked for by all the noted vacht de-

signers in the country.

He was a designer of no mean ability himsalf. His workshop, as he called the room at his house where he draughted plans of yachts, was filled with designs and models which he had made. The first vacht he owned was the Vindex, an iron vessel. This he sold after a time, becoming interested in cutters. He was the first American to own a cutter and to ad vocate that design for yachts. At the time of his death he owned the time cutter Medusa. The last time he was in a yacht was two or three days ago, when he sailed the fin keel boat Drusilla, designed by the Herreshoffs, up the Sound.

Mr. Center was a slight man, not weighing over 130 pounds, and was small in stature. He ore a moustache.

Mr. Center never married. He was a typical club man and was a member of many clubs, in-cluded among which were the Union, City Club, Knickerbocker, Down Town, New York Yach Club, Scawanbaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Sons of the Revolution.

On the death of Mr. Withers Mr. Center in herited a large part of the fortune left by the master of Brookdale. Mrs. Ludlow was notified of her son's death by telegraph last night.

ARTHUR SEELYE FOUND DEAD. The Son of President Seelye Killed While Climbing Mt. Tom.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 17.-Arthur Seelye, son of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith College, a Harvard post-graduate student, was found dead on the rocks at the foot of a steep bluff on the south end of Mt. Tom this morning. Two parties of 130 men were searching for him. He started out on Monday afternoon to climb Mt. Tom and make observations of the freshet. Not returning home yesterday, searching parties were organized.

The body was found at the foot of a cliff fortyfive feet high. Young Seelye had fallen, and in his descent struck a tree, crushing his head and cutting his wrist, so that he must have bled to death very soon. His father, two brothers, 75 Amherst College students, and 150 others from Easthampton and Northampton joined in searching parties. He was 22 years old.

Young Seelye was fond of pedestrian tours Young Seelye was fond of pedestrian tours, and the mountain where he died was familiar to him. It is thought that he stepped on a part of the brink of the do-foot precipice that had been loosened by the freezing of water which had settled in the leaves. His death must have been almost simultaneous with the fall, as the rocks where he lay were covered with blood.

Young Seelye graduated at the Northampton High School seven years ago, and from Ainteret College in 1813. The two years following he taught in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and entered upon a two years' post-graduate course at Harvard College last fall, intending to fit himself as a teacher of English literature.